## MARCH OF INVENTION.

Prof. N. S. Shaler Reviews Recent Important Discoveries.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SEWAGE IDEA.

Arguments for and Against the Adoption of Cremation.

A BRIDGE FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.

I WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.?



ECENT experiments in Leeds. England, apparently give some new and important information concerning the treatment of sewage. The plan of the trentment is to carbonize by fire all

the animal and vegetable matter in pits, using the material so treated to filter and purify the fluid elements in the waste. The advantages of this treatment consist in the following features: The process of burning rids the solid part of the fluid of its noxious quality, and affords at the same time in the burnt waste an admirable substance through which to filter the contaminated waters. Furthermore, the ashy muterial becomes an excellent manure through the materials which it takes up in the filtering process, and can be delivered to the farmer in shape fit for use | two feet in depth, but occasionally packed to in his fields, the water of the waste going forth, it is thought, in a condition free from all poisonous properties.

The comparative purity of the water is shown by the fact that fishes will live in it for weeks. It is much to be hoped that this treatment of the sewage waste of cities may prove as successful in a large way as it has claimed to have been in the preliminary experiments. Although the modern system of domestic water supply diminishes the dangers which beset towns. Its effect is to contaminate the river system whence the water of other places must be drawn. Even water of other places must be drawn. Even in the case of scaboard towns which discharge their efflux directly into the sea, it is not easy to escape the evils which the sewage matter brings to the neighboring a considerably longer period than hitherto. shores. Thus, in the case of the London system, which 20 years ago was deemed one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill, the best authorities now condemn it, for the reason that it is bringing great and apparently irremediable evil upon the coast line district of the lower Thames.

The problem of sewage treatment is more serious in the vulley of the Mississippi system of waters than elsewhere in this country, for the reason that, during the summer season, even, great streams like the Ohio frequently have but little movement or volume. The towns built about their banks will, as they grow larger and have a better water supply, pour a great tide of filth into the main channels. The effect of this polsoning is already marked in certain seasons of drought throughout the length of the Ohio river, and in another generation it will be necessary to deal with the problem in an effective manner.

The great advantage of the system now on trial in Leeds is to be found in the fact that it gives promise of retaining for use on the soil the invaluable elements of fertility which are now poured forth by sewage channels to the rivers and the sea. Reference has already been made to the fact that the search for phosphates and other mineral manures has become necessary through the exhaustion of our soils. The reason for this exhaustion is found in the loss of the excrets of man and domesticated animals. If in the treatment of the sewage this material can be returned to the agriculturist, we may to a great extent stop the waste which now bids fair in another thousand years to ruin a large part of the tilled fields of the earth. Great as is the store of our mineral manures. that supply probably cannot stand the growthat supply probably conturies to come, ing t#x upon it for many centuries to come. Therefore we see that the sewage problem is not a matter of convenience or of health alone, but one which touches the most permanent interests of man.

### Cremation's Claims.

A recent treatise by Dr. Hugo Erichsen on the cremation of the dead has once again brought the matter under debate, and this time as a serious inquiry. So far, the principal claim which has been made for this summary method of disposing of bodies has rested mainly upon sanitary considerations. A few years ago, when it was still common to have cemeteries within the walls of cities, or even to bury the dead beneath floors of churches, the argument for cremation was stronger than it is at present, when, save in a few European towns and one or two in this country, the burial places have been removed to sites remote from large centers of population. At present the evils arising from the decomposition which takes place in our cemeteries are among the least of those which afflict men. From a sanitary point of view it seems hardly worth while to debate the question; at least, until we have remedied the other far greater ills. Where bodies are placed under five or six feet of earth, there can be little doubt that the surface of our burial places would be, upon the whole, more salubrious for dwellings than the soil of our cities where the earth is poisoned by scwage waste.

There is another aspect of the problem, however. The burial of the dead leads to the construction of costly monuments and to the long continued care of their resting places. The expenditure of money in many of our great cemeteries is most unreasonable, and constitutes a serious tax on the resources of the people. The capital invested in Mt. Auburn cemetery, near Bos-ten, amounts to many million dollars. In the several cemeteries about that city this expenditure has probably exceeded all which has been given to the plant of educa-tional and charitable establishments. In the country, as a whole, it is probable that the decoration and care of the burial places exceed in cost the expenditures made for the schools and other public care for the moral and intellectual development of the

It is, of course, not to be denied that this love for the memory of the dead has a beautiful side. It is linked with all which is best in human kind. Respectable and, indeed, noble as is this sentiment, its common method of expression in our burial places is far from being satisfactory. This clinging to the bit of earth which once held the soul of man in a way denies our beliet in immortality, and in a measure shuts the way to our better hope. If the process of cremation would serve in any way to separate the love of the living from the mere t of the dead, it would do a great work for humanity.

A Commercial Discovery. Another very human interest is afforded by the recent discovery of a new fiber-giving plant, which promises to be of great commercial importance. The discovery was made upon the shores of the Caspian sea. The plant is known by the native name of kanaff. It is said to grow to the height of ten feet in a summor. A certain Blasken-bourg is authority for the statement that the plant yields to a simple treatment a large quantity of silky fiber that can readily be span into a strong thread, which can be bleached without loss of strength.

The weight of the material to a given strength of fibre is considerably less than Another very human interest is afforded

The weight of the material to a given strength of fibre is considerably less than

that of hemp. It does readily, taking a wide range of colors. As yet, nothing sat-isfactory is known concerning the yield of fibre per acre, or the cost of its production.

From the scanty information now at hand it appears, however, to be a sufficiently promising plant to warrant experiment with in this country. The climate of the Caspian is such that, if the plant is of real value of the classical states are the plant is of real value of the classical states. value, one may expect it to succeed in the inland parts of the United States, even in

Fighting Ice.

A large part of the navigable waters of the United States, the great lakes, the northern tributaries of the Mississippi, much of the basin of the St. Lawrence, the bay of St. Lawrence and the northern ports of the United States, suffer great loss from ice obstruction in the winter season. Many efforts have been made to keep the waters open to a later time in the winter, and to open them at an earlier season in the spring by means of extemporized iceboats designed to rend the ice into fragments, and so permit it to float away by the tide or currents, or at least afford an apportunity for tow-boats to drag their barges to their destination. No thorough-going experiment in the construction of an ice-breaking ship appears to have been made until the steamer known as the St. Ignace was conof that State. An earlier experiment for this same purpose was unsuccessful, but the St. Ignace seems to meet the needs. This -built, of course, of unusual strength

vessel—built, of course, of unusual strength
—has a well defended propeller worked by a
separate engine in the bow, acting to reinforce the work of the usual propeller in
the stern. The statement of the work done
by this wonderful craft is surprising.
On her way to the Straits of Mackinaw,
she traversed 250 miles of ice, on the average the depth of ten feet. Through this a passage was made without difficulty. A more peeded beyond expectation. The front screw broke up the ice, permitting it to be sucked

There have been projects for transmitting photographs by telegraphic methods. If one may trust recent reports, this scheme has attained success and been brought into ractical operation by the French police. Photographs, though of small size and in ctors have been identified by these electrically transmitted photographs.

Some years ago plans for a tunnel under

the British Channel were put before the public and the vast project would doubtless have been executed but for the caution of the Government authorities, who teared the dangers of an invasion through such a road-way. Now comes a project, which seems to be well reckoned, for a bridge about 23 miles long from Cape Grisnez to Folkstone. The estimated cost for a bridge 100 feet wide, with four lines of rails and a carriageway, is \$72,000,000. Even if the cost should be several times this amount, it is likely that the traffic would justify the expendi-ture. Prof. N. S. Shaler.

### MILITARY GOSSIP.

in full uniform last Sunday afternoon to at-tend the funeral of Captain Hill. PRIVATE HORGAN, of Company A, Four

past ten days has been rather slim, as the boys

are staying at home at night and trying to coax the rheumatism out of their benes. THE much-postponed election for Second Lieutenant in Company H will be held at the barracks on Penn ayenus next Tuesday even-ing. The successful candidate will probably ing. The successful candidate will proparly be Private Lindsay.

THE Board of Control of the Eighteenth

Regiment met last night and audited and paid several bills that were presented. It was more of an experience meeting than anything else, France, Germany and Wales, in Pennsylvania, of an experience meeting than anything else, and tales of the late unpleasantness were passed around the board.

IF all the pieces of flag brought back to this city from Washington are parts of the flag President Harrison rested his hand on while taking the oath of office, as claimed, then the President not only has a remarkably able fist, but reclined it on a drygoods store during the

THE latest advices from Washington state that the local regiments were encamped at Bennings' station for two days, and that everything in the vicinity suffered accordingly. At the present rate of increase the future historian will chronicle the fact that the inauguration of President Harrison was followed by a civil war which lasted for several wars. which lasted for several years.

Two weeks ago every guardsman in the city was eager to take in the New York trip next month, but about every second man you meet now is a little dubious on the subject, and thinks private business would prevent his leav-ing just at that time. There is no use talking, the Washington layout was a soaker, especial-ly for the enlisted man, and rather placed a damper on a great deal of military enthusiasm. FIRST SKRGEANT JAMES BIGGER, of Company G, of the Eighteenth, made a heroic dis-play of himself by offering Governor Beaver 

last Friday night, with a large attendance present. Captain Shannon is going to drill the men pretty hard this spring, and will then take a back seat for no company in the State. There is some talk of the Washies being the tenth company for the Eighteenth Regiment, but it is more probable, however, that an entirely new company will be recruited, should the regiment receive nermission.

nent receive permission. IN THE Washington Centennial Celebration next month, in New York City, the authorities do not propose to allow the State troops any latitude whatever, but merely want to show initiade whatever, but merely want to show the people how the men can conduct themselves as soldiers. They will be brought into the city the morning of the parade and immediately after it is over will be bustled back to respective homes. They are to receive the regulation pay allowed for their services, and will not be given any opportunity to see the elephant that night. It is intended to prevent any shirking by having a strong provest guard patrol the city and any stranglers in uniform will be placed under arrest at once.

The sublect of permanent encamples.

THE subject of permanent encampments was pretty thoroughly discussed during the past year by prominent members of the Na-tional Guards in the different States. In this line, the report of Inspector General Brandt, of Minnesota, is interesting, from the fact that he states: "Our Guard has never had any field practice, and would be found unprepared should any emergapey unexpectedly call it into active service. The supposed blessing of a permanent camp, is our greatest comments of the supposed blessing of a permanent camp is our greatest curse. The soldier of luxury is not the soldier for war. Abandon the permanent soldier of luxury is not the soldier for war.
Abandon the permanent camp and put the troops in the field in the proper manner."
The commissions of three commandants in Second Brigade will expire this year, Colonel Kreps of the Fifteenth Regiment in August, Colonel Smith of the Eighteenth in September, and Captain Hunt of Battery Bin May. Colonel

## A RAID ON ELECTRIC

SOME MISTAKES OF CAPITALISTS.

A Countryman Learns the Difference Between Houses and Farms.

NICKEL MINING AND DEAD PATENTS

The sensation of the week in business circles was a break of \$5 a share in Westinghouse Electric stock. Several reasons were offered in explanation of the depression, the most plausible of which was that the phenomenal advance of the stook induced heavy realizing, with a view of loading up again at the decline. The raid was well organized, made at the right time, and did its work effectively. Friends of the company, however, have as strong faith as ever in the stock, and say the check it has received is only temporary. Oil closed dull and weak. Iron was firmer, with more inquiry and some good sales. Money was in better demand and discount rates were firm at 5@6 percent. Real estate was active. Forty-nine building permits were issued, the estimated cost being \$26,022\$. All branches of the retail trade were active.

Capitalists are generally safe leaders in business affairs, but they sometimes make mistakes. In proof of this a few instances may be given. Eight or nine years ago the English made at the right time, and did its work effectively. Friends of the company, how-ever, have as strong faith as ever in the structed in order to keep open the way between the railway system of Northern Michigan and that in the lower peninsula of that State. An application of the State of the state

given. Eight or nine years ago the English block, on Fourth avenue, the lot having a frontage of 100 feet, was offered at \$70,600. Several wealthy gentlemen critically examined the property and became interested in it, but they lacked the nerve to take it at the price. A ice for a width of 1,000 feet was packed to a depth of 20 feet. In the apparently impossible undertaking of breaking through this mass, the vessel appears to have succeeded beyond expectation. The front server away by the strong current produced by two propellers. The essential novelty of the ship appears to consist of this double system of propellers, which not only much increases the ramming power of the craft. but saves raised, this time to \$80,000, at which the the ramming power of the craft, but sorves changed hands at that price. Six years later it through the action of the forward screw to was sold for \$32,000. Now it is worth every cent of \$80,000. It has a frontage of 40 feet. These values were looked upon by capitalists of that day as exorbitant, but now they are considered to have been very reasonable. The properties in question are not in the market, but they would readily bring the prices at which they are held. There is more reason now for advances in real estate in the location cited than there was six or eight years ago, when moneyed men were in doubt whether real estate values would go up or down. They have gone up, not only in the old city, but in the newer parts and in the suburbs, and display staying qualities that will keep them up. Capitalists have learned something in the past few years. They outline only, appear to serve the purposs for which they are intended, and fleeing maleputting large amounts of money in it. This makes good, stable values and an active mar-

street real estate agent yesterday afternoon to place a mortgage of \$2,000 on his farm in the upper part of the county. He expected to get the money at 4% or 5 per cent and all accounts. paid, but he had to pay 6 in addition to the legal fees. He couldn't understand it. He pointed to an advertisement of money to loan at 434 per cent. In his explanation the agent said: "That refers to city property, and not to farm land. Capitalists consider city property a gitt-edged investment. It is worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a foot, according to location, is right under their noses, as it were, where it can be examined without trouble and looked after if necessary, without loss of time or expense. Its value is COMPANY A, of the Fourteenth, turned out fixed. It is always in demand and can be sold at any time. This gives it a great advantage over country property, and is the reason for the difference in rates. Your farm is worth the teenth, was presented with a medal, last week, by Captain Schmidt, for his ability in hustling tance from the city puts the capitalists to considerable trouble to look after it. And then, if turned into cash so readily as city property, as there are comparatively few who want farms. This is the view capitalists take of the matter. and, of course, we must follow their instruc-

> Nevada and Oregon. Nickel is not, as is gen-erally supposed, a mineral that is mined like silver and then smelted and reduced from an ore. It is a chemical element which is extracted from arsenides, cobalt and sulphides. The yield from these substances as found in France and Wales is only about 2 per cent nickel, but the yield of some mines in Nevada, not yet developed, is fully 20 per cent of pure nickel.

> About 30 years ago there was discovered in New Caledonia, a French penal colony, a won-derfully rich deposit of nickel. A French com-pany was immediately formed, and this company to-day almost controls the trade in this country. It also almost controls the nickel trade of the world, and it has frequently demanufacturer and run them perpetually out of

> Several patents covering devices of more or less importance to the public expire this week, and may be appropriated by any one so dis-posed. The following is the list: Steam engine, C. M. Fanar; registering steam

Heavy Pressure. A raid was made on Westinghouse Electric stock yesterday, and the price broke from 57% on Tuesday to 5234, a decline of \$5 a share. The raid is supposed to have been the outcome of a well-organized plot on the part of its enemies, presumably the Edison clique, to break the stock. A short time ago the public was selling Philadelphia Gas and buying Electric. Now the situation is reversed, and Philadelphia has the situation is reversed, and Philadelphia has
the call. The recent advance in Electric was
too great—is was phenomenal—and, of sourse,
it brought out the holders of the stock to
realize. Friends of the company have no fears
for the future of the stock. Its recovery they
say, is only a question of a little time. Philadelphia was strong and active, advancing from
59% to 38%. Central Traction was firmer but
dull. The remainder of the list was about
steady. Bids and offers:

Bid. Asked.

		Med .
Allegheny National Bank	61%	****
Bank of Pittsburg		****
Citizens' National Bank	6136	6234
Diamond National Bank		177.
Exchange National Bank	t. 81	1110
Farmers' Deposit National Bank		****
First National Bank, Pittsburg		****
Fourth National Bank	123	
Fifth Avenue Bank	31	40
Freehold Bank	63	
Fidelity Title and Trust Co	120	****
German National Bank,	325	****
Iron City National Bank	91	
Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank .	130	185
Mechanica' National Bank	108	****
Metropolitan National Bank	92	****
Odd Fellows' Savings Bank	04	****
Pittsburg National Bank Commerce	215	****
Pittsburg Bank for Savings	210	
People's National Bank		
Third National Bank	102	
Tradesmen's N. Bank A	230	****
German National Bank, Allegheny	140	
Second National Bank, Allegheny	180	Jane 1
Artisans' Insurance	** ****	50
Boatman's insurance	** ****	40
Citizens' Insurance Co		40 50 48
Man'f'rs and Merchants' Insurance		50
People's Insurance	** ****	48
Teutonia Insurance	v. 51	Savas!
Western Insurance		56
Allegheny Gas Co. (Illum.)	** ****	26
Pittsburg Gas Co. (Illum.)	61	
Southside Gas Co		25
Chartiers Valley Gas Co	** ****	50
Ohio Valley Gas Co	26	****
Pennsylvania Gas Co	15	****
Philadelphia Co	3134	調発
Wheeling Gas Co	** 25%	29
Hazelwood Oil Co	** 4236	2222
Central Traction	· · 20%	24%
Citizens' Traction	** ****	79
Pillaburg Traction		49%
N. Y. & C. Gas Coal Co	36%	
Northside Bridge Co	21 45	****
La Norla Mining Co	- 156	4177
Central District Printing and Tel. Co	- 0000	04
Children Table With Table 1988 Will Tall CX	de manne	The second second

Bankers Report a Radical Improvement the Borrowing Demand. The banks are beginning to find employment for their money. The fine weather for the past few days has infused new life into the business

Government Bonds.

New York — Bank clearings to-day, \$125, 181,036; balances, \$5,693,232. For the week clearings, \$659,914,547; balances, \$33,235,256.

CHICAGO—Money firm and unchanged. Bank clearings, 59,721,600.

STILL TUMBLING.

Petroleum Continues to Recede From the

Dollar Line-Two Theories.

There was a bullish feeling at the opening of oil market yesterday, but heavy selling quickly

turned the tables. Hilton is reported to have dumped 100,000 barrels. In the last four hours the market was both weak and dull. The in-

itial quotation-89%—was the top price of the day. The lowest was 89%. The range being

second cause that operates to prevent an advance is the holding of the 5,000,000 barrels of oil. It is true that there is an engagement that this shall not be sold at less than \$1 a barrel, but that means that the market cannot reach \$1 without the danger of the unloading of this oil, and unless some agreement is reached to advance the minimum prices at which this oil is

Time. | Bid. | Ask. | Time. | Bid. | Ask.

 Opened
 80%
 Sales
 11:15 P. M.
 80%
 89%

 10:15 A. M.
 80%
 80%
 11:30 P. M.
 80%
 89%

 10:30 A. M.
 80%
 80%
 11:45 P. M.
 80%
 89%

 10:45 A. M.
 80%
 80%
 11:45 P. M.
 80%
 80%

 11:00 A. M.
 80%
 80%
 Closed
 80%

Opened, 80%ct highest, 80%ct lowest, 80%ct

The Cadiz Oil Field.

PEFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

this week by the Berea Grit Oil and Gas Com

pany, of this place, promises to be about a ten-

barrel well. The drill was stopped in top of the sand, and the well was closed in for a few days,

THE LAND WE LOVE.

Real Estate Continues to Go Off Like Hot

John F. Baxter sold to Wm. Sanderson lots Nos. 8 and 9 Bank of Commerce addition,

Brushton station, situate on the northwest cor

per of Bennett and Park streets; frontage of 80

/ Cakes.

CADIZ, O., March 16.-The well brought in

New York closed at 894c. Oil City closed at 894c. Bradford closed at 894c. New York, refined, Ic.

Currency, 6 per cent, 1895 reg. Currency, 5 per cent, 1896 reg. Currency, 6 per cent, 1897 reg. Currency, 6 per cent, 1888 reg. Currency, 6 per cent, 1889 reg.

world. Considerable paper was discounted yes-terday. Rates were steady at 5@6 on call and time. Counter business was fairly active, checking being the feature. That business was active is shown by the Clearing House re-

tions."

The nickel industry of the world is a most peculiar one. It has only been about 60 years since it first came into use as a mineral, though it has been known to Japan and the Eastern nations for centuries. There are nickel mines in France, Germany and Wales, in Pennsylvania, Nevada and Oregon. Nickel is not, as is generally supposed, a mineral that is mined like

gauze, T. C. Hargrave; hydraulic motor, M. Millard; manufacture of drain pipes, J. W.

sand, and the well was closed in for a few days, awaiting the arrival of a tank, consequently when first opened it made a big shewing, which accounts for the extravagant telegrams sent to the daily papers. The tabing is now on the ground and the well will be finished and put in shape to flow in a few days. In the meantime the company is building a rig for another well a short distance from this one. Up to this date there have been six wells put down in this vicinity by the two home companies. Nos. I and 2 were dry, No. 3 showed a little gas, No. 4 proved to be quite a gasser, and has been flowing steadily for nearly a year. Some oil was also found in this well; considerable oil was found in No. 5. Above is the account of No. 6. The oil is of an excellent quality, 48 gravity. Bid. Asked. feet on Bennett street by 135 to a 24 foot alley, for \$1,400.

D10. A	*DDWE	Tor \$1,900.	411
gheny National Bank	****	Black & Baird, No. 95 Fourth avenue, sold to	в
k of Plusburg	****		ш
zens' National Bank 61%	6234	J. M. Morris a lot, being No. 34 in the Walter	н
nond National Bank	4444	Hay plan of lots on Rebecca street, near	н
hange National Bank 81	++++		н
mers' Deposit National Bank 400	****	Penn avenue, being in size 20x100 feet, for \$300,	Е
t National Bank, Pittsburg 169	****	payable \$15 cash and the balance on easy pay-	н
rth National Bank	****	ments. They also sold to Charles Wilson for	н
h Avenue Bank 31	40	J. H. Meyer a two-story and attic frame dwell-	н
hold Bank	****	ing of seven rooms on Cypress, near Baum	ш
lity Title and Trust Co	****	the of seven rooms on Opprone, near Danin	н
man National Bank, 325	****	street, Shadyside, with lot 34 (x100 feet, for	п
City National Bank, 91		\$5,200 cash.	п
and Giass Dollar Savings Bank 180	135	Ewing & Byers, No. 107 Federal street, sold	п
hanica' National Bank	****	for G. Powell a two-story brick house contain-	н
ropolitan National Bank 92		ing seven rooms, hall, etc., on Poplar street,	ı
Fellows' Savings Bank 64	****	Third ward, Allegheny, for \$4,225, They also	ı
sburg National Bank Commerce215	****	placed a mortgage of \$600 on Coraopolis	п
sburg Bank for Savings	****		ø
pie's National Bank	****	property for three years at 6 per cent,	п
d National Bank		.Thomas McCaffrey, 3509 Butler street, re-	п
tesmen's N. Bank A	****	ports the following sales: Sold for W. W.	ш
man National Bank, Allegheny 140	****	Young to Noble Bros. for stable on Fortieth	п
and National Bank, Aflegheny 180	4444	street, near Butler, lot 50x167, with one-story	п
sans' Insurance	50	frame building and four frame dwellings in	ш
tman's insurance	40	were for 67 00% rold to Toke Cabrille balate	в
rens' Insurance Co	40	rear, for \$7,000; sold to John Schmitt, brick	ш
'f'rs and Merchants' Insurance	50	store and dwelling, lot 20x100, for \$8,220; sold	м
ple's Insurance	48	for Fred Reilly to G. Bockerman, vacant	в
tonia Insurance	122421	lot 20x100, located on Butler street, near	в
tern Insurance	- 56	Thirty-second street, for \$2,250; sold for Fred	п
gheny Gas Co. (Illum.)	28	Rilley to A. Zinsser lot 22x110 on Butler street.	П
sburg Gas Co. (Hlum.)		near Fifty-second, with frame store and dwell-	а
haide Gas Co	26	ing, for \$2,600; sold for N. W. Young to H. W.	Ш
rtiers Valley Gas Co	50	Commendate length 100 feet with 10 H. W.	в
Valley Gas Co	****	Stemmerich, lot 20x100 feet, with a frame house,	
nsylvania Gas Co 15	1000	No. 4058 Howley avenue, for \$1.850; sold for	ii.
adelphia Co 38%	2856	George Stewart lot 32x140, with new frame	в
celling Gas Co 2812	66	house of five rooms, on Inwood street, near	Æ
elwood Oil Co	Testing.	Frankstown avenue, Twenty-first ward, for	а
trel Traction 2352	24%	21,600. He also placed mortgage for \$8,000 at 6	в
zena' Traction	20	per cent for three years on Twelfth ward prop-	B
sburg Traction	70 40%		а
. & C. Gas Coal Co 36M		erty.	в
theide Bridge Co St	****	S. J. Fleming, 167 Fourth avenue, sold brick	H
Norla Mining Co	****	house of five rooms, with modern improve-	ø
Norla Mining Co	63	ments, on Washington street, Southside, for	В
tenf District Printing and Tel. Co	53 205	\$1,200. He also placed a mortgage on property	а
nite Boofing Co	45	in the Second ward, Allegheny, of \$5,000 at 5 per	ø
and the same of th	Mary Control	and the state of t	ď
	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	AND RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	

cent, and closed sale of property on Broad street, East End, for \$2,300.

Melion Bros. sold to J. R. Marthies, of the Seventmenth ward, a new Queen Anne resi-dence of ten rooms, with lot 55x120, on Negley avenue, near cable line, for \$5,500.

STILL GROWING.

Building Operations Coming to the Front as a Lending Industry.

Forty-nine permits for new buildings were issued by Inspector Frank last week. Their total cost is estimated at \$00,022. The list is as 16x33 feet, 181 Webster avenue, between Logan and Fulton streets.

Jos. Baumgard, frame one-story kitchen, 19x13 feet, on Fox alley, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.
Frank W. Immekus, frame two-story addition to dwelling, 12x12 feet, on Bradford street,

between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Frank Williams, frame two-story dwelling, 16x16 feet, on Wadsworth street, Thirteenth Michael Leyden, frame twe-story dwelling, 16x18 fest, on Greenfield avenue, between Second avenue and Sylvan avenue. H. R. Barnes, brick 134 story stable, 45x27

feet, on Neville street, between Center avenue and Bayard street.

H. R. Barnes, brick two-story dwelling, 59x46 feet, on Neville street, between Center avenue and Bayard street.

Henry Markie, frame two-story store and dwelling, 16x22 feet, on Boggs avenue, between Sofiel street and Carson alloy.

H. Swoger, frame two-story dwelling, 30x15 feet, on Penn avenue, near Shakespeare Hotel.

Hotel.

John W. King, five brick two-story and basemant dwellings, 62.5x33.6 feet, on Trent street, between Wylie and Webster.

Theo, Doerflinger, brick two-story and Mansard dwelling, 34x30 feet, on Elm street, between Bedford street and Popiar alley.

John Warnfluch, frame two-story dwelling, 18x30 feet, on Doiphin street, between Eveline and Gross.

W. Steffler, frame two-story dwelling, 20x30 feet, on corner of Hastings and Reynolds avenues.

H. C. Waddell, frame two-story dwelling, 16x 16 feet, on Walnutstreet, corner Filbert street, James Altenbraugh, frame two-story addi-tion to dwelling, 14x14 feet, on Thomas street, near Monagaret. near Monastery.

Charles Stewart, frame two-story dwelling, 18x16 feet, on Center avenue, between Aiken avenue and the bridge.

M. A. Strother, frame one and one-half-story stable, 12x12 feet, on Emmett street, near Soho

Fier & Dennals, frame one-story bottling house, 18x25 feet, on Forbes street, between Stephenson and Mages streets. Calvin & Maxwell, four brick three-story dwellings, 59x34 feet, on Poplar, between Wash-ington and Elec ington and Elm streets.
Elizabeth Retto, frame one-story dwelling, 30 x16 feet, on Fingle street, Thirty-nfth ward.

BOSTON-Bank clearings to-day, \$16,084,763; balances, \$2,163,814. For the week, clearings, \$85,761,496; balances, \$10,631,686. M. F. Willett, frame two-story dwelling, 20x 22 feet, on Eureka street, Thirty-first ward. Lee Gunkle, frame two-story dwelling, 17x36 feet, on Welsh way, above Manor street.

John Roessler, frame two-story dwelling, 20x18 feet, on Greenfield avenue, Twenty-third ward. BALTIMORE—Bank clearings to-day, \$1,972, 989; balances, \$290,653. PHILADELPHIA—Bank clearings, \$12,503,152; balances, \$1,667,447. For the week, clearings, \$66,812,826; balances, \$8,894,639. Sr. Louis—Bank clearings, \$3,022,927; bal-ances, \$586,375.

20x16 feet, on Greenfield avenue, Twenty-third ward.

'H. Heminil, frame one-story kitchen, 16x16 feet, on Dauphin street, between Eveline and Conrad streets.

'Mrs. Martha Williams, frame two-story dwelling, 18x20 feet, on Auburn street, corner Park avenue.

'J. B. Hiller, brick three-story planing mill, 20x67 feet, on Penn avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

F. Cartwright, frame one-story shop, 18x24 feet, on Louisa street, between Meyran and Atwood.

Atwood
J. G. Connell, frame one-story office, 16x24
feet, 3519 Fifth avenue.
Dennis McGlinchey, brick two-story and
mansard dwelling on Bedford avenue, between Washington and Seventh avenue.
William McAllister, frame one-story kitchen,
10x14 feet, on Forty-fifth street, between Lawrence and Butler streets.
Mrs. J. Sullivan, frame two-story stable, 18x
25 feet, on rear of Penn avenue, between Fortyfourth and Forty-fifth streets.
Adolph Leopold, frame one-story dwelling,
18x25 feet, on Rosette street, Nineteenth ward.
Wm. Schleicher, frame two-story dwelling,
19x26 feet, on Rose street, between Charles and
Addison.

as to the course of the market this week. Some dealers claimed that it was firm at the core and would open up on Monday at an advance, its weakness being attributed to sympathy with the depression in stocks. Others maintained that it was being manipulated by the Standard and was more likely to recede than advance. The evident scarcity of certificates was pointed to as proof of the correctness of the former theory, while the lack of outside support was urged in support of the position of the bears. From the standpoint of an outsider is is as likely to go one way as the other. As the Indian sait to the white man the future of the market is very uncertain. 19x36 feet, on Rose street, between Charles and Addison.

James McKevensay, brick two-story dwellings, 127x33 feet 6 inches, on Washington, between Fountain and Webster streets.

James McKay, three brick two-story dwellings, 48x30 feet, on rear of Washington street, between Fountain and Webster streets.

Adolpn Neuhausler, frame one-story slaughter house, 40x40 feet, on Twenty-fourth street, Twenty-seventh ward.

R. Henry, frame one-story kitchen, 12x12 feet, on corner Arch and Shafer streets.

James Neonan, brick two-story dwelling, 20x 32 feet, on Main street, one square below Penn avenue, Sevenicenth ward.

Barney Esterborg, frame one-story kitchen, 14x16 feet, on Southern avenue, Thirty-second ward.

John Arnold feeties one-story dwelling, 17x11 the Indian said to the white man the future of the market is very uncertain.

Concerning the depression Stowell's Reporter says: The failure of the market to advance, in view of the constant reduction in stocks, is probably due to two causes—one, the great production in the Lima field; though this oil is at present comparatively valueless for illuminating purposes, there is no doubt that were the market to advance materially some way would be found to refine Lima oil so that it could be used for illuminating purposes. The second cause that operates to prevent an advance is the holding of the 5,006,000 barrels of

ward.
John Arnold, frame one-story dwelling, 17x31
feet, on Erie street, between Huron and Maple A. W. Burk, frame two-story dwelling, 28x35 feet, on Independence street, near Hamburg street, Thirty-fifth ward. Daniel Meik, two frame two-story dwellings, 32x32 feet, on Winslow street, Twenty-first

seventh ward.

O. F. Alter, 134-story stable, 12x24 feet, on Butler street, corner of Horne street, Seventeenth ward.

PHILADELPHIA GAS

Makes a Gain of Three Per Cent in Wall Street-The Rest of the List Active and Higher-Bonds Quiet.

NEW YORK, March 18 .- During the short session to-day the market was again active, but a better tone prevailed than yesterday, and some stocks closed higher. London brokers here had large selling orders, and from Chicago there were also heavy orders in the Granger stocks, while the regular commission people were doing almost nothing. The transactions throughout had a most decided professional aspect and the temper of the room especially in the early trading per of the room especially in the early trading was bearish to a high degree. The opening transactions were made on a very active market with first prices down all over the list from ½ to ½ per cent, but while the offerings were large the local bears and traders took the opportunity afforded by the selling by London and Chicago to get in a long line of shorts put out in the past few days and the offerings were absorbed sending prices up slightly.

When the first demand slacked off, however, there was a decline to fractions below the openthere was a decline to fractions below the open-ing figures, and Cotton Oil and Tennessee Coal

there was a decline to fractions below the opening figures, and Cotton Oil and Tennessee Coal displayed marked weakness, the former yielding 1½ per cent. The buying began again shortly, however, and was especially noticeable in the Grangers, all of which made material advances over their lowest figures. Rock Island, St. Paul, Atchison and Northwestern were most prominent, while the remainder of the list moved over a fractional range. Philadelphia Gas, however, recorded a gain of 8 per cent on light trading.

The news of the day was not of special importance and had little effect upon prices one way or the other. The market finally closed active and strong at the best prices of the day, the upward movement meeting with no check, after having been onco started. The final changes are about equally divided between gains and losses, but are for fractional amounts only except to Pullman, which rose I per cent.

The raifroad bond market was very quiet, the sales of all issues aggregating only \$622,000, and the trading was absolutely devoid of feature of importance. The tone was generally steady, although a few marked changes were made. Among those which are higher this evening. Fort Wayne firsts rose 3, to 145. The sales of bonds for thesweek were only \$6,612,000, as compared with \$9,273,000 for last week.

The following table snows the prices of active stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. Corrected gaily for The Disparch by Whitney & Stephenson, members of New York Stock Exchange.

5634

BOSTON STOCKS.

A Weak Opening, With a Speedy Recovery and a Steady Close. Boston, March 16 .- Money was steady to-day at 3% to 5 per cent on call and 4 to 6 per cent for time paper. The stock market showed for time paper. The stock market showed considerable weakness at the opening, prices decliping sharply during the first hour. The next hour, however, showed a recovery equally rapid. The more active stocks closed about the same as last night, and the general tone of the market was steady. Bonds continued neglected, and copper stocks were duller than usual of late, with slight changes. usual of late, with slight changes.

A. & T. Land GF'17s, 100% Butland preferred. Effects of the control of the

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO-A very fair business was transacted in wheat to-day, and the feeling was firmer with prices railing above the closing figures of yesterday. The opening was just a shade easier, but from the start showed firm ness, and with some fluctuations prices for May were advanced 2%c, receded 1/c, fluctuated slightly, and closed about 156 higher than yesterday. June also showed considerable strength, advancing 1½c, and closed about 1½c higher. July ruled steady, advancing le, closng about 1/2 higher than yesterday.

Local influences again controlled the market, and the firmness was attributed mainly to the free buying of a prominent local trader, though at the advance operators found the speculative offerings quite large, which resulted in develop-

ing a weaker feeling.

A fair trade was reported in corn early in the day, after which the pit became very quiet and day, after which the pit occame very quiet and inactive. The feeling developed was generally weaker and transactions were at a lower range of prices. The easier tone was attributed largely to the receipts being considerably in excess of expectations. The market opened a shade lower than the closing price of yesterday for a time, then declined %c, reacted %@ %c and closed %c lower than yesterday.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Condition of the Market at the East Liberty Stock Yards.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, March 16, 1889. CATTLE - Receipts, 600 head: shipments 480 head. Nothing doing; all through cor signments. One car of cattle shipped to New York today.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 2,600 head. Market slow; medium Philadelphias, \$4.90; heavy hogs, \$4.80; pigs and Yorkers, \$5.00. Six cars of hogs shipped to New York today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Market slow and a shade lower than yearserday's purious.

CASH paid for old gold and silver, at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave. WPSu

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castori

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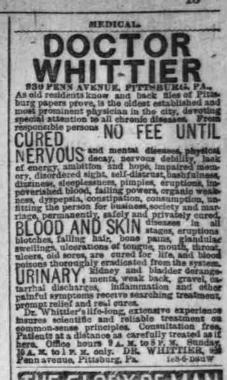
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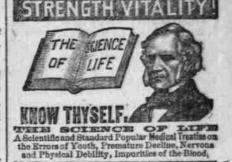
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